

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C.371**
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION  
**PCT/GB98/02562**INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE  
**26 August 1998 (26.08.98)**PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED  
**26 August 1997 (26.08.97)****TITLE OF INVENTION****ORDER CHARGE SEPARATION AND ORDER-CHARGE TYPE SEPARATION**

## APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

**Richard John ELLIS**

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

- This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C.371.
- This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
- This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 (f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371 (b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
- A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
- A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
- A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C 371(c)(2)).
- Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - have not been made and will not be made.
- A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
- An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)) (**unexecuted (3 sheets)**);
- A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

**Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:**

- An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. (**3 sheets**) with Form PTO-1449 (**1 sheet**);
- An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included
- A FIRST preliminary amendment (**11 sheets**);
  - A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
- A substitute specification.
- A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
- Other items or information: **Transmittal Letter (2 sheets in duplicate); PCT International Published Application (WO 99/10895) (with International Search Report attached) (43 sheets); PCT Notification of Transmittal of the International Preliminary Examination Report (19 sheets); Check (#035586)(\$1776); Certificate of Express Mailing (1 sheet); and Return Postcard.**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.4) <b>09/486403</b>	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO <b>PCT/GB98/02562</b>	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. <b>FHW-058US</b>			
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:		<b>CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY</b>			
<b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5) ) .(a/o January 1, 2000):</b>					
Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO.....		<b>\$840</b>			
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482).....		<b>\$670</b>			
No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)).....		<b>\$690</b>			
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....		<b>\$670</b>			
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4).....		<b>\$96</b>			
<b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b>		<b>\$840</b>			
Surcharge of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).		\$			
<b>CLAIMS</b>		<b>NUMBER FILED</b>	<b>NUMBER EXTRA</b>	<b>RATE</b>	
Total claims		<b>72</b>	<b>-20 =</b>	<b>52</b>	X <b>\$18.00</b>
Independent claims		<b>1</b>	<b>-3 =</b>	<b>0</b>	X <b>\$78.00</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)				+ <b>260.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>		<b>\$1776</b>			
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)		\$--			
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>		<b>\$1776</b>			
Processing fee of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).		\$--			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>		<b>\$1776</b>			
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property		\$--			
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>		<b>\$1776</b>			
				<b>Amount to be: refunded</b>	\$
				<b>charged</b>	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check (# <b>035586</b> ) in the amount of <b>\$1776</b> to cover the above fees is enclosed.					
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <b>12-0080</b> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
<b>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</b>					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: <b>Anthony A. Laurentano, Esq.</b> <b>LAHIVE &amp; COCKFIELD, LLP</b> <b>28 State Street</b> <b>Boston, Massachusetts 02109</b> <b>United States of America</b> <b>(617)227-7400</b> <b>Date: 25 February 2000</b>					
 <b>SIGNATURE</b> <b>Anthony A. Laurentano</b> <b>NAME</b> <b>38,220</b> <b>REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>					

09/486403

430 Rec'd PCT/PTO 25 FEB 2000

(Atty Docket No.: FHW-058US)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT DESIGNATED OFFICE (DO/US)  
(National Phase of International App.: PCT/GB98/02562 Publication No. WO 99/10895)**

In re the  
application of: **Richard John ELLIS**

International Application No.: **PCT/GB98/02562**  
(Publication No. **WO 99/10895**)

International Filing Date: **26 August 1998**

U.S. Serial No.: **Not yet assigned**

Filed: **Herewith**

For: **ORDER CHARGE SEPARATION  
AND ORDER-CHARGE TYPE  
SEPARATION**

Attorney Docket No.: **FHW-058US**

**BOX PCT**  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Dear Sir:

Preliminary to examination of the above-referenced patent application, please amend the enclosed above-titled International patent application as follows.

**In the Claims:**

**Please cancel claims 1-75.**

**Please add new claims 76-147.**

PCT/US2000/0486403

76. (New) An order charge separation apparatus comprising, in series, a source of order charge, means for selection on the basis of order charge, and a collection means for order charge.

77. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 76 comprising a plurality of selection means operating as a cascade.

78. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 76 comprising an order charge output system including the collection means, thereby to effectuate order-charge type separation.

79. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the selection means is adapted to operate in a manner other than by the ordering charge.

80. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the selection means comprises a high resolution mass spectrometer.

81. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the selection means is based upon the order charge.

82. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, comprising at least one of ionization equipment, output interfaces, vacuum systems, optics, slits, baffles, and supporting equipment, arranged to assist in at least one of separate order charged matter from order-neutral matter, separate one order-charge type from another, and purify one order-charge type from another, until one or more order charge types have been separated from each other and purified.

83. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 76, wherein the source comprises a source of ionizing radiation.

84. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 83, wherein the source comprises an alpha emitter.

85. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the source is a form of matter, at least part of which carries the order charge.

86. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 85, wherein the matter is helium from a reactor.

87. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the source comprises a radiation-emitting device which produces order-charged matter so as to produce a supply of order charged matter, said order charged matter being supplied to the order-charge separation apparatus as its source of order-charged matter.

88. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 87, wherein the radiation-emitting device comprises a nuclear reactor or accelerator.

89. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the source is one of a radioactive halo, rock, crystal, and other material which contains order charge.

90. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the source is one of a particle accelerator, nuclear accelerator, heavy ion accelerator, storage ring, and colliding beam machine, which by processes of particle interactions causes nuclei to fragment into fragments, at least some of which are order-charged.

91. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 90, wherein the fragments produced are subjected to one or more of means for mass selection, momentum selection, direction selection, cooling, deceleration, acceleration, focusing into a beam, and ionization.

92. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the source of order charge comprises free order charge which has subsequently been attached to matter.

93. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 92, wherein the free order charge is attached by exposure to sunlight.

94. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the source generates radiation that is subjected to at least one of means for passing the radiation through an

input interface, separating the radiation, collecting the radiation, concentrating the radiation, and ionizing the radiation,

and wherein the radiation is focused into a beam which is subjected to at least one of means for concentrating the beam, deflecting the beam, decelerating the beam, degrading the beam, and accelerating the beam.

95. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the order-charged matter is subjected to at least one of means for passing the matter through an input interface, ionizing the matter, and wherein the matter is focused into a beam which is subjected to at least one of means for concentrating the beam, deflecting the beam, decelerating the beam, and accelerating the beam.

96. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the order-charged matters subjected to at least one of means for passing the matter through an input interface, ionizing the matter, converting the matter into a beam, focusing the matter, concentrating the matter, deflecting the matter, decelerating the matter, and accelerating the matter.

97. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 90, wherein the fragments are subjected to at least one of means for passing the fragments through an input interface, ionizing the fragments, converting the fragments into a beam, focusing the fragments, concentrating the fragments, deflecting the fragments, decelerating the fragments, and accelerating the fragments.

98. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising a plurality of sources or order charge arranged for use individually and for use simultaneously.

99. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 98, further comprising means for switching from one source to another.

100. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, comprising preparation means for preparing at least partially order-charged matter prior to introduction to the collection means.

101. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the at least partially order-charged matter is introduced into one of the means for selection and the collection means.

102. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising means for passing at least partially order-charged matter through a separator so as to separate order-charged from order-neutral states.

103. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 102, wherein the separator comprises at least one of a mass spectrometer, a mass spectrometer-type apparatus, an accelerator-type mass-spectrometer, an accelerator, a cyclotron, a cyclotron-type device, a storage ring, a Penning trap, and a Smith-type spectrometer.

104. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 103, wherein the separator achieves separation of different mass states corresponding to different order-charge states by one or more of electric fields, magnetic fields, time-of-flight, and slits.

105. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 103, wherein the separator is based upon range, so that a predetermined amount of matter is used to separate order-charge or order-charged states respectively at the expense of order-neutral states.

106. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 103, wherein the separator is a combination of range and a mass spectrometer so that partial separation is brought about by range, and partial separation is brought about by the mass spectrometer.

107. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising a range attenuation element formed as part of an input interface to reduce the energy of the input particles either to no more than those that match a mass spectrometer, as part of an input interface which subsequently processes the order-charged states by one of acceleration and focusing so as to match input energy and phase space of the mass spectrometer and maximize the flux therethrough.

108. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 102, wherein the separator is a type of spectrometer with one of an electric and magnetic field together with one of a velocity detector, velocity selector, time-of-flight device and energy loss device, which can separate different mass states.

109. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 102, wherein the separator is based on a type of process which is one of mass sensitive, sensitive to nuclear magnetic moments, otherwise sensitive to order charge.

110. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 109, in which the separator comprises one of a spectrometer, diffraction, resonance process, kinematic process, range, diffusion, and chemical reaction, which can be used to separate order-charged matter from order-neutral matter.

111. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 102, wherein the separator is an order-charge separator having an active element, the active element being order-charge or an order-charge field, so that order-charge states passing through the separator are deflected by the order-charge or order field, respectively, whilst order-neutral states remain undeflected.

112. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising at least one of a restriction, limitation, cut, slit aperture, barrier and optics to separate order-charge states from order-neutral states.

113. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 112, further comprising means for adjusting one of the restriction, limitation, cut, slit aperture, barrier and optics.

114. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 102, wherein the thickness of material traversed is sufficient to at least partially separate order-charge from order-neutral states.

115. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising first means for separating the order charge based on range, and a second means for separating the order-charge.

116. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 115, wherein the range separation is used as at least part of an input interface to a subsequent order-charge separation.

117. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising triggerable device actuatable to separate a small group of order charged particles or states from order-neutral states.

118. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 117, wherein the triggerable device comprises at least one of a mobile shutter, a pulsed field, an electric field, a magnetic field, a kicker magnet, a mechanical intervention device, an electronic device, an order-charged device, a time-of-flight system, a pulse height technique and an energy loss system.

119. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising means for concentrating the order charge by selecting those states which carry the order charge.

120. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising selection means for selecting order-charged matter on the basis of at least one of energy and directional properties as compared to those of order neutral matter.

121. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising selection means for selecting order-charged fragments from one of a radioactive source and nuclear collisions on the basis of at least one of direction, velocity, momentum and particle-type differences.

122. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising an output interface leading to the collection means.

123. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 122, further comprising a stopping device included in one of an output interface and the collection means.

124. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein the order charge outputted by the source is in at least partial vacuum and is movable.

125. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, wherein the stopping device is one of a Faraday cup, metal plate, solid material, liquid material, and gaseous material, constructed for stopping order-charged materials.

126. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, wherein the stopping device absorbs order-charged materials for subsequent extraction.

127. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, wherein the stopping device comprises material which is removable after time spent absorbing order-charged material.

128. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 127, wherein the material comprises a metal plate.

129. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, wherein the stopping device includes extractable fluid.

130. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 129, further comprising means for circulating the fluid to facilitate extraction.

131. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, further comprising means for causing the stopping device to re-emit order charged matter, thereby to enable collection.

132. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 131, wherein the re-emission is caused by heating.

133. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, wherein the stopping device is movable, and is arranged to first move to a separate area in a vacuum chamber where at least part of the stopping device is constructed to re-emit order charged matter.

134. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 123, wherein the stopping device is a decelerating device, which enables the output from the separator to be collected.

135. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 134, wherein the stopping device comprises at least one of electric and electromagnetic field generation means.

136. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising an output system which provides one of an order-charge source, and an order-charge beam, which can be used as a beam of order charge.

137. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 136, wherein the output system is in the form of an external beam arranged to pass through a window thereby to allow the order-charged matter to exit the system.

138. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 137 comprising detection means associated with the output in order to facilitate at least one of measurement of the mass spectrum of the matter, determination of regions where ordered-charged states occur, adjustment of the system, operation of the system to select a state that carries a required order charge, separation of order-charged states from order-neutral states, adjustment of the system to optimize output, and monitoring of performance.

139. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, further comprising means operating on the separated order charge for generating an order field, and means employing the order field to further separate order-charged states from order-neutral states.

140. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 76, further comprising means operating on the separated order charge for generating an order field, and means employing the order field to further separate order-charged states of different natures.

141. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein previously separated order charge is shaped and used as a deflecting mechanism in an order charge spectrometer.

142. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 76, wherein previously separated order charge is shaped and combined with at least one of electric and magnetic fields to assist in the means for selection.

143. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 138, wherein the amount of previously separated order charge is less than statistically required to achieve balance between order charges of different natures.

144. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 138, wherein the separated order charge is recycled at least once prior to output to selectively repel like-natured charges thereby to separate one order charge nature from another.

145. (New) An order charge separation apparatus according to claim 144, wherein the separated order charge is recycled more than once.

146. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 139, wherein previously separated order charge is employed to selectively repel like natured order charge from a sample thereby to allow collection of an unlike natured order charge.

147. (New) An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in claim 139, wherein multiple natures of order charge are arranged to selectively repel respective natures of an incoming beam thereby to separate that beam into each of its constituent natures.

**REMARKS**

Applicant cancels claims 1-75, and adds new claims 76-147. The new claims are based upon the claims from the International patent application, and have been amended to clearly recite the invention and to address minor formal matters, such as providing proper antecedent basis for particular terms. The new claims do not introduce new matter.

Entry of the foregoing Preliminary Amendment is respectfully in order and requested.

If there are any questions regarding the amendments to the application, we invite the Examiner to call Applicant's representative at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: 25 February 2000

00320-32060

S/PPTS

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ORDER CHARGE SEPARATION AND ORDER-CHARGE TYPE SEPARATION

This invention relates to the charges of the Ordering Force, to separating and/or concentrating and/or purifying these charges, either collectively and/or individually, and to all the technologies which can subsequently be developed to use these order charges.

There are two parts to scientific research, there is research and there is experience. That is to say, there is academic research, and there is an approach where you know that you have got the right answer because you get the result you sought. The latter is a more practical, more pragmatic, perhaps less intellectual, perhaps more intuitive approach where by processes of pure invention and continuous experiment, things can be achieved that cannot be achieved by the more rational academic approach.

The academic approach is well known. It involves theory and experiment. It involves making hypotheses and testing them. Sometimes, in this way, discoveries are made. But sometimes they are not, or at least they are rejected. Einstein once said that theory tells you what you can think. Therefore, if something is contrary to the theory, your mind may be tempted to reject it. There are well known examples of this in physics. Parity violation was first observed in 1928, but it was rejected as an aberrant experimental effect because the theory of that time said that parity violation was impossible. Then T D Lee and Yang suggested that parity violation might be possible and Mme Wu rediscovered parity violation a few months later in 1956. It was she who won the Nobel prize, not those experimenters in 1928. Other examples can be easily found. Indirect evidence for the 3°K blackbody radiation was first found by E. McKellar in 1941. Independently, T.A. Shmaonov observed the blackbody radiation directly and published the result in his thesis in 1957. However, neither of these researchers won the Nobel prize because they could not explain what they had observed. Finally Penzias and Wilson observed it again for the third time and then had the good luck to bump into Dicke at Princeton, who explained that this was the after glow of the big bang, the relic

radiation from Gamow's hot theory of the creation of the Universe. As a result, Gamow's theory was proven and Penzias and Wilson later won the Nobel prize.

My research has led me, over a forty year period, to conclude that there is a third long-range force in Nature, in addition to electromagnetism and gravitation, and I have found extensive evidence for this hidden away in the scientific literature. To my knowledge, few people or nobody expect this force to exist. My research shows that it creates order, that it reverses the second law of thermodynamics in animate and inanimate matter. So I call this force the "Ordering Force".

The Ordering Force has peculiar properties. It has multiple charges M and it has multiple vector bosons N. It is a non-Abelian force so that the vector bosons, which for convenience may be called "Orderons", carry the order charge. As a result, the orderons are self-interacting. The orderons appear to be massless and so the force obeys an inverse-square law and is long-range. Therefore, the self-interacting orderons can form extensive networks.

The strength of the Ordering Force is about 6 times that of electromagnetism, depending on the energy, so that it is intermediate in strength between electromagnetism and the strong interaction. Present scientific technology cannot detect the order charge, nor can it detect orderons in the environment. Therefore, science is completely oblivious to the effects of this force. Nevertheless, its effects exist and sometimes these show up in scientific experiments, where they tend to remain as unexplained phenomena which are ignored. One of these strange effects is that the Ordering Force can transmute elements in both animate and inanimate matter. There are in fact hundreds of experiments which show this, yet they are little known, and either dismissed or ignored.

The way in which the Ordering Force can transmute elements is of interest, because it is unusual. There is evidence that it can transmute elements without producing any radioactive secondaries. In order to understand this, it is necessary to understand how it interacts with matter.

The Ordering Force does not interact with electrons, at least not directly, because it is not an electromagnetic force. Furthermore, it either does not interact with most nuclei which are order-neutral, or if it does interact with them, it does so indirectly. There are reasons to believe that most nuclei (on the earth) are "order-neutral", that they are not charged with the order charge. As a result, the orderons cannot interact with them directly. However, there may be order charge within

nuclei in which case they could interact with it by means of "order van der Waals forces", ie by distorting the order charge and then interacting with the dipole, quadrupole or higher moment. It would appear that the orderons can form networks around nuclei in order to so distort them and then interact with them. However, such order van der Waals forces would in the main fall off rapidly with distance (normal van der Waals forces decrease as  $1/r^2$ ), and so they could well be quite weak, which is why their effects are not usually noticed.

The view that we have then, is that there is a third long-range force which currently cannot be detected directly and so is unknown to science. Most matter is neutral with respect to this force and interacts with it weakly or not at all, even though in principle it is stronger than electromagnetism. The experimental evidence is that this force can create order (ie reverse the second law of thermodynamics) and transmute elements without producing any significant amounts of radiation. It would appear that both these properties are related to the tendency of this force to produce extended networks of relatively strongly interacting orderons.

There is evidence that the orderons become distributed throughout matter and then interact sufficiently strongly with it that they cannot separate from it so that the orderon network cannot collapse. It appears that there is a dynamical balance between the orderon network and its interactions with the surrounding matter. It is this tension between the two which enables the network to continue to exist and which enables it to act upon matter to create macroscopic ordered patterns.

The information presented here concerning the Ordering Force simply has to be taken at face value. The actual experimental facts which support its existence, which determine its properties, and the relationship of this discovery to known physics, is to be published elsewhere. It is more of academic interest and does not in anyway change the picture presented above, although the names used could be different. For the purposes of identification, experiment shows that the number of charges M of the Ordering Force is not 1, nor 2, nor 4, nor 8, but appears to be 3. There would presumably be the same number of anti-charges. The order-neutral state would thus require three different order charges, or an order charge and its anti-charge.

The Ordering Force, as a new force, has many potential uses. Some of these, perhaps many of them, would require, or benefit from, the separation of the

order charges so that they subsequently may be controlled, processed, manipulated and so on in a wide range of possible technologies based upon this new force and related effects.

Order charges exist in Nature. They exist in at least two forms: either attached to matter or as orderons. When order charges are attached to matter, then in certain circumstances it would be possible to separate the order-charged matter from the order-neutral matter. The order-charged matter could then be collected, manipulated and processed in ways in which to use the order charges attached to that matter. All kinds of devices based upon these order charges could then be created from order-charged matter. The order charges could even be moved to other types of matter to facilitate its manipulation to create new types of materials and/or devices.

In order to produce order charges, one needs a source. Order charges are produced in several ways with various degrees of impurity or purity. These charges may be used directly or further separated and purified. One process would be to separate the order-neutral matter from the order-charged matter. This could be done by an order-charge separator. The separated order charge could then be collected prior to use, or in certain circumstances, used directly.

Several examples will be given because the apparatus may take different forms. As order charge is separated and/or purified, it becomes possible to develop further devices and/or separators, and so examples of these will also be given.

An example of the apparatus and processes may be given in parts, firstly for the source, secondly for the separator, and thirdly for the collector. We will then show how these combine to produce a system. In addition there may need to be interfaces between the source and separator, and/or between the separator and the collector, and/or output system. The apparatus is shown schematically in figure 1.

A. There are various types of source of order charge. Order charge can be produced in nuclear processes but only under certain circumstances. The alpha decay of certain nuclei can produce order-charged alpha particles. Order charges may also be attached to neutrons, protons or pions emitted by nuclei. Order charges exist inside nuclei, and under certain circumstances are emitted naturally, or they can be deliberately forced out of a nucleus. If a radioactive nucleus is order-neutral, then it may still emit an order-charged secondary hadron, at least some of the time. Alternatively, a nucleus can be forced to emit order-charged fragments

by suitable processes, such as for example the collision of two nuclei in or as a consequence of a suitable accelerator device, or the collision of a particle with another hadron or nucleus, at suitable energies, usually above the threshold suitable to produce fragments some of which may be order-charged, typically being several tens of MeV per atomic mass unit or more.

More specific examples of these types of source are as follows:

1. A radioactive material which emits alpha-particles will produce some order-charged alpha-particles. This appears to be particularly the case for heavier nuclei, but any nucleus which emits order-charged alphas will do.

2. Certain rocks and crystalline materials contain radioactive inclusions, some of which can produce radioactive halos. These inclusions can produce alpha-particles or other radiation which carries the order charge. Such rocks and/or crystals could be processed, for example by cutting, and/or drilling, and/or pulverising, and/or grinding, and/or by some other method(s), and/or some combination of these, to extract the order-charged matter, for example by selecting order-rich regions.

3. A radioactive substance which emits some other kind of radiation, some of which may be order-charged.

4. A nuclear reactor produces alpha particles, some of which will carry the order charge. Some of the neutrons from a reactor may carry the order charge, as may some of the other particles from a reactor.

5. If a beam of nuclei is collided with target nuclei, or if a beam of elementary particles is collided with target nuclei, some of the fragments may be order-charged. Such interactions could be brought about with particle, nuclear, and/or heavy ion accelerator technology, and/or colliding beam technology. The fragments produced may or may not be mass and/or momentum and/or direction selected, and/or focused into a beam of fragments. Heavier nuclei may produce more order-charged fragments, but any nuclei which produce some order-charged fragments will do.

6. The sun is a source of order charge. The low fluxes of protons and alpha particles, and other particles, which come from the sun, are potential sources of order-charged matter.

7. The sun emits large numbers of orderons, which carry order charge, probably in the form of order-antiordecharge. However, orderons appear to be

massless and seem only to couple weakly to order-neutral matter, probably by order van der Waals forces. Never-the-less, matter that has been exposed to sunlight could contain order charge and could be used as a source if then processed suitably.

One or more of these sources of order-charged matter are then the source.

B. Secondly, there are various types of separator. Separators work on various principles which divide into two main classes. There are those which separate the order charges indirectly as a result of the changes they produce in the matter to which they are attached, and there are those which specifically act upon the order charge itself, for example via order-charge fields. The former are referred to below as "type-0 separators" or "type-0 spectrometers", or sometimes as primary separators. The latter, however may be considered to be secondary separators, because they require the existence of order charges and/or order fields to act upon the order charges to be separated. In other words, they will probably only be developed after order charges have been separated, probably by some other means, and/or order fields necessary for their function have been created. The latter are referred to below as "type-1, or "type-2/3, or "pure type-n ( $n = 1, 2,$  or  $3$ ), spectrometers".

Primary separators act upon the matter associated with the order charge and separate it from matter that is order neutral. Examples of methods for doing this are as follows:

1. An order-charged alpha particle or other order-charged matter will have a slightly different mass than that of the same order-neutral state of matter. Thus any device which separates matter into its different mass states could be used for the separation stage to separate order charges. For example, an order-charged alpha particle would have a mass approximately 0.1% to 1% different from an order-neutral alpha particle. A mass spectrometer could be used to separate these mass states, and the order-charged matter could then be collected.

2. There are numerous processes which are mass-sensitive or may otherwise be sensitive to order charge, such as various types of spectrometer, diffraction, resonance processes, kinematic processes, time of flight, range, diffusion, and even certain chemical reactions, which could be used to separate order-charged matter from order-neutral matter. Spectrometers with an electric and/or magnetic field together with some kind of velocity detector/selector and/or

time-of-flight device can separate different mass states.

3. Order charge probably changes other properties of matter. For example it may well alter nuclear magnetic moments, which could be selected by a resonance or other process.

4. Furthermore, order-charged matter may have different energy and/or directional properties at the source, and these could be selected upon to enhance the concentration of order-charged matter. This is particularly the case for order-charged fragments produced in nuclear collisions, but it might also apply to certain radioactive sources. By selecting upon those states which carry the order charge it might be more easily concentrated in certain circumstances. Furthermore, this selection at source could be combined with a suitable separator.

Secondary separators require the creation of order-charge fields, which then act directly on the order-charged states and deflect them so that they are separated and/or concentrated. Secondary separators are so called because, although they may later prove to be the most effective, they cannot be constructed until some way has been found of isolating order charge and/or creating order/charge fields, for example by first separating order charge with a primary separator. Once order charge can be concentrated, it would become possible to create a simple order-charge spectrometer. For example, a concentration of order-charge would deflect other order-charged states, but not order-neutral states.

C. Thirdly, there are various possible types of output system and/or collector. The basic idea is that the system can either be run to supply order charge, for example to where it is directly required, or the order charge can be collected for subsequent distribution or use or application. The system could be built to act just as a source, or with a collector, or with both, which could be run alternatively, or even at the same time.

If the order charge is to be collected, then the type of collector depends upon the form of the order-charged matter, the type of separator used, and how much order charge one wishes to collect. The potential problem is that orderons can carry the order charge. Therefore, if too much order charge is accumulated in one place so as to create too high an order-charge potential, then it could simply be radiated away. In particular, the shape of gradient of order charge may be significant in determining the order field, so that by suitable control of the shape, the order field gradient can be limited and the risk and/or flux of discharge

minimized. If too high an order charge concentration is a problem, then the collector has to be changed, either continuously or discretely, so as to allow for the charge collected not exceeding a certain concentration. Or alternatively, the matter has to be arranged so that a radiated orderon is captured on another nucleus, thereby order-ionizing it, so that the total amount of order charge in the collector is conserved, or at least the leakage is minimized.

If the source is producing alpha particles or some other form of particulate matter, then those particles or nuclear fragments, could be trapped by a collector, either on a plate, or in a bottle, or concentrated in a bottle via a pump, such as a vacuum pump. If necessary they could be electrically neutralized, ie alpha particles could receive electrons and become helium atoms. If the particles are collected on a plate, this could be in the form of a moving strip, which would prevent the build-up of too much order charge. The strip could move to a place where it was processed to remove the order-charged matter, for example by heating, the order charge could be collected and the strip returned to collect more order charge from the separator, all as a continuous process.

It may be necessary for there to be interfaces between the source and separator and/or separator and collector. The first we call the input interface, and the latter we call the output interface. The input interface, if necessary, is designed to bring as many of the source order-charged matter into the separator, at the right energies, at the right angles, at the right state of ionization, and so on, as is possible for that separator. The output interface is designed to guide the maximum output into the collector, and/or maximize the purity being collected, and/or some other design consideration. The output interface may or may not have a decelerator, and/or a defocuser, and/or a stopper. In some cases these interfaces may just be simple mechanical connections.

An output system would deliver the order charge more directly to where it was to be used. This could take the form of a beam of order charge, or some system of applying order charge to materials, or some system of supplying order charge to other apparatus where it may or may not be collected, used or otherwise processed or some combination of these. If order charge is to be applied to materials, this could be done directly inside the vacuum of the system, where the order charge may or may not be controlled, positioned, focused and so on by suitable slits, optics, accelerations and/or decelerations.

Alternatively the order charge could be conducted out of the vacuum system of the apparatus and applied to materials external to the system. One way to do this would be to make a beam of order charge, which could be used for other purposes too. For example, a very thin window would allow order charge to pass out of the vacuum system, especially if the order charge was first accelerated to sufficient energy or already had sufficient energy to traverse the thin window. Once an external beam had been produced, it could be further manipulated with slits, optics, focusing and/or bending devices, other accelerating or decelerating devices, and/or other equipment, so that the beam can be given the required properties and directed to the appropriate place or places in a suitable or desired way.

Such output systems could supply order charge in a continuous or intermittent way, and could be used instead of a collector, or alternatively with a collector, or in parallel with a collector.

It is now possible to give several examples of the invention, now that the various pieces of the order-charge separation system have been presented:

I. The first example is as shown in figure 2. In this example, the source consists of heavy nuclei emitting alpha particles. This could be as a radioactive source, or it could be from a nuclear reactor. In the former case, the alpha particles will already be ionized, but in the latter case they may take the form of helium atoms and so have to be ionized. Helium atoms are not easily ionized and a plasma ion source or similarly powerful ionizing source would be required.

Alpha particles from a radioactive source typically have energies of millions of electron volts, and fragments from a heavy ion accelerator could be even more energetic. Mass spectrometers can be built to work at these energies, but large magnets are required. Mass spectrometers which are designed to work at lower energies can be just as precise and efficient, if not more so and usually cost less. Therefore, if there was a way to slow the alphas, or nuclear fragments, before putting them into the mass spectrometer, then this could be both cheaper and simpler. However, high voltage deceleration technology would be expensive and it would tend to produce an expansion of phase space, which would require (stochastic) cooling to get the flux up. One solution is to use the finite range to slow the alpha particles (or fragments but it will work best with mono-energetic alphas from a particular source) and pass them through a precisely designed foil or

metal plate specially shaped around the radioactive source, so that the alphas are almost stopped but emerge moving very slowly on the other side. A suitable high voltage accelerating and focusing field would then draw more of these alphas back into the mass spectrometer at the right energies. However, there will still be some spread in angles and kinetic energy, so that the mass spectrometer might have to be especially designed to handle the increased phase space. For this reason alternative types of spectrometer are considered below.

Electrically ionized alpha particles are then passed into a mass spectrometer, usually through a slit or system of slits, and often with suitable optics for guiding and focusing the flux. If the energies are thermal, or low, then they will have to be accelerated into the mass spectrometer. This could be done electrically as shown in the figure. The mass spectrometer has specially shaped electric and magnetic fields which guide the alpha particles along suitable trajectories, and separate them according to their mass. Usually the system is designed to focus the image of the inlet slit onto an outlet slit. In this case, the mass of the alpha particles which traverse the system can be selected by adjusting the position of the exit slit with respect to the image of the input slit. By adjusting the slit to allow order-charged alpha particles to be transmitted by the system, and order-neutral alphas to be blocked, it is possible to separate order-charged alpha particles from the order-neutral ones. The alpha particles are then passed through the output interface, if required, and stopped, and/or collected, and/or otherwise delivered to the output system. For example they can be stopped on a plate which also can neutralize them, and which may or may not be heated so as to boil them off into a vacuum pump which pumps the order-charged helium atoms into a suitable bottle to contain them.

There are two problems with this example concerning the source of the alpha particles and the resolution. If the alphas are slowed in a foil, then, depending on its thickness, they are either thermalized or still have higher kinetic energy. For example, the range of the 5.486 MeV alphas from Americium-241 is 22 microns of aluminium. A foil thicker than this will thermalize the alphas, a foil thinner than this will allow them to pass through with some residual kinetic energy. If the foil is thick enough to thermalize them, then they will have picked up atomic electrons and will have to be re-ionized by a plasma ion source or similar, because helium is difficult to ionize. If the foil is thinner so that they escape in flight, then

they will have a spread (possibly wide) in both angles and kinetic energies, which will result in reduced mass resolution for the spectrometer. Such a device measures the magnetic rigidity, which depends upon both the mass and the velocity, so that different mass and energy regions can overlap, thereby reducing the resolution.

The mass resolution actually required depends upon the mass difference between the mass of the normal alphas ( $\alpha$ s) and the mass of the order-charged alphas-primes ( $\alpha'$ s), the relative fluxes of  $\alpha$ s and  $\alpha'$ s, and upon the various backgrounds. If the spectrometer is sensitive to charge over mass (q/m) and one is working with singly charged alphas, then there are potentially two common backgrounds. The masses are:

Ion	Mass	A/q	delta	Mev
${}^4\text{He}^-$	4.00207	4.00207	-	-
${}^{12}\text{C}^{++}$	11.99840	3.99947	-.00065	-2.4
${}^{16}\text{O}^{+++}$	15.992787	3.99820	-.00097	-3.6

Thus there are two backgrounds on the low-mass side of the main (order-neutral) alpha peak. (There may be others depending upon the impurities in the vacuum.) There are several factors which determine the mass-resolution required for this system. Two of these are the mass of the order-charged alpha particle and the ratio of numbers of  $\alpha'$  to  $\alpha$ . If the mass of the  $\alpha'$  is less than the mass of the alpha, then it can also be confused with these two backgrounds and higher resolution is required, than if its mass is greater than. If the  $\alpha'$  mass is greater than the mass of the order-neutral alpha, then one does not need so much resolution to distinguish it from the backgrounds, but one still needs enough resolution to separate it from the tail of the main alpha peak. The ability to make this separation depends upon the difference in mass between the two types of alpha particle, and the relative numbers of  $\alpha$ s and  $\alpha'$ s. If the relative flux of the latter is too low, then the few genuine events could be lost in the background tail of the main peak or other backgrounds. Higher resolution can help to resolve these problems.

Thus the first example given here would work provided that the various circumstances did not conspire to require a higher resolution and/or background rejection than can be provided by the combined effects of the source, the decelerating system, the input slits and optics, and the mass spectrometer. If however, higher resolution is required, then it would be necessary to go to some higher resolution kind of system.

II. One of the highest resolution systems is the Penning trap. The mass measurement of an ion in a Penning trap is made by determining its cyclotron frequency in a precision magnetic field. Resolving powers of one million or more can be achieved.

A typical system would consist of an alpha source (eg radioactive source or nuclear reactor with suitable plasma ionization, or heavy ion fragmentation source), with suitable degrader or thermalizer where required (eg a thin foil of suitable thickness for a given alpha source, or the degradation can take place in the radioactive source if it has a finite thickness). This can be fine-tuned by the simple method of rotating the alpha source, and/or foil if there is one, so that only alphas that have traversed some of the material of the source and/or foil could enter the spectrometer), plus an ion beam buncher and cooler, the Penning mass spectrometer, and some kind of detector and/or collecting system. The ion buncher and cooler could also be of the Penning trap type. It could cool the alpha particles by collisions with a buffer gas. However, there could be problems with the alphas picking up electrons and becoming neutral helium, since helium binds electrons very strongly, so that they could then not be trapped. One solution to this is to use an ionized buffer gas, but this could introduce other backgrounds. Or one could use another inert gas. The alphas are cooled and trapped in the first trap, and then sent by special optics to the second trap, where the mass measurement is made.

There are a number of potential problems with such a system:

a. Such a Penning trap has many parameters, typically about 100 to 200 or more, which have to be optimized. As a result such a precise instrument would take weeks to set up initially. Once set up, however, it might well run reliably, and so these set-up difficulties might be acceptable.

b. The trap measures the average mass of a number of alphas, so that if one has one  $\alpha'$  with 9 order-neutral alphas in a bunch, then one would see the mass-shift as a significant proportion of the total mass difference. However, if there were more alphas in a bunch, say one thousand, then the shift in mass for one  $\alpha'$  to 999  $\alpha$ 's would be correspondingly smaller, and it might not be possible to detect the occasional  $\alpha'$  at all easily. This would tend to reduce the useful bunch size.

c. Typically, the mass is determined in one of two ways. If there are enough ions in the trap, one can determine the cyclotron frequency from that of the

image charge. However, if there are fewer ions, then one has to eject them and determine the frequency with some kind of time-of-flight system or other detector. In the former case, it might be difficult to detect the odd  $\alpha'$  amongst thousands of normal alphas, as in point (b) above, and in the latter case, one might be able to detect the occasional  $\alpha'$ , but there would still be problems actually separating that  $\alpha'$  from the other more normal alphas because all the ions first have to go to the detector to determine whether or not such an  $\alpha'$  is in the present bunch. Only after the bunch has arrived at the detector could the decision be taken to try to separate that bunch, which would normally be too late. There would then still be the problem of separating the  $\alpha'$  from the others in the bunch. Small bunch sizes would also mean a small flux through the system. Of course, the system might be operated on individual alphas and  $\alpha'$ s, but then the flux would be very low.

d. In fact, whilst such a device might be used quite successfully to determine the mass of the  $\alpha'$ , there would be problems separating the  $\alpha'$ s from the normal alphas, because their trajectories are approximately the same since they are all in the same bunch. If there was some way of detecting the presence of an  $\alpha'$ , then it might be possible to eject that bunch along a different trajectory, no doubt more easily in the image current detection method, but then one would not have pure  $\alpha'$ s, but a mixture of order-charged and order-neutral alphas. If one was to feed the alphas through a chain of such and/or other separators, one might be able to produce a reasonably pure sample of order-charged alphas, but it seems unlikely that such a system would be particularly satisfactory from a number of points of view including cost, efficiency and ease of setting-up and operation.

III. What one needs is a type of spectrometer in which the separation takes place more cleanly. One possibility might be a time-of-flight spectrometer. If one has a monochromatic source of alphas, such as americium-241, and the alphas are guided through the vacuum system of the spectrometer (without degrading their energy, as with a foil), then one still has to allow for background alphas from the source which do not have the same energy as the main peak. One way to do this is with a combination of magnetic spectrometer and time-of-flight. But time-of-flight requires start and stop signals. X-rays from the source might provide the start signal, but this would be an unusual technology and it is not clear how precise the time resolution would be. Furthermore, the stop signal would also come from a detector in the vacuum system which would absorb the alpha. This

might be good enough to measure the mass of the  $\alpha'$ , but it would require some ingenuity to separate order-charged from order-neutral alphas and to collect them. Some of these problems could be eliminated by accelerating the alphas to several GeV and using the techniques of high energy physics.

IV. So what one needs is a high resolution spectrometer, which may have two separate separation processes, which causes the order-charged alphas to be physically separated from the order-neutral alphas, in such a way that they can be directed towards a suitable collection device. In this way, despite the different incident angles and energies of the alphas, the order-charged mass state can be cleanly separated from the normal mass-state and from any backgrounds present in the system, and then directed to a collector where the order-charged alphas can be collected for later removal from the system and storage, or whatever use is required.

One such spectrometer which allows for such precise separation is the Smith spectrometer. The Smith-type mass-spectrometer makes use of a combined system of magnetic fields, slits, other optics, and a radio-frequency system, to separate different mass and energy states.<sup>1</sup> The system can be designed and tuned to operate over a range of masses and of mass-resolutions up to a resolution of  $10^5$  or more.

Figure 3 shows the principle of operation of a Smith-type spectrometer. The beam of ionized alphas is injected into the system through a system of suitable deceleration, acceleration, optics and slits. Once inside the spectrometer, the beam of alphas orbits with a radius of  $R = \text{SQRT}(2mT)/qB$ , where  $m$  is the mass of the ion,  $q$  its charge,  $T$  its kinetic energy and  $B$  the magnetic field in the spectrometer. Thus different mass and kinetic energy states can have the same radius of orbit. These can be further separated by means of their cyclotron frequency.

The cyclotron frequency of such a particle is given by  $f_c = qB/m$ . If there are two particles 1 and 2 with masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ , then they are linked by the relationship:  $m_1 f_1 = m_2 f_2$ . An RF signal is applied to the RF modulator in such a way that the beam is accelerated by a certain amount on the first crossing, and decelerated by an equal amount on the second crossing, so that the net energy gain is zero. One thus has two mass resolution effects, one which depends upon kinetic energy and the other which does not. This enables one to determine the mass

<sup>1</sup> L.G. Smith, *Phys. Rev. C* 4, 22-31 (1971), and references therein.

independent of the spread of kinetic energy and angles at the input. Typically the RF frequency is run at  $f = (n + 1/2) \times f_c$ , where  $n$  is an integer, and the resolving power is given by  $2\pi n(d_m/w)$  where  $w$  is the common width of the inlet, modulator and exit slits, and  $d_m$  is the modulation amplitude of the diameter. If the RF frequency is scanned, one gets peaks corresponding to the different mass states.

The beauty of such a device is that it can be designed to optimize the separation of order-charged alphas from order-neutral and/or other backgrounds, despite a spread in input angles and kinetic energies, to optimize the transmission of the system so as to trap  $\alpha'$  efficiently, and it runs in a continuous mode, so that one can pass a steady stream of alphas and  $\alpha'$ 's into the system, and separate out cleanly a beam of  $\alpha'$ 's which can be guided to a suitable collector.

The Smith spectrometer can of course be used with other types of matter, other than alphas, in order to separate order-charged states from order-neutral states.

A Smith-type spectrometer can be designed to be used with different types of source, such as an alpha source, a heavy-ion accelerator source of alphas or other types of matter and/or nuclear fragments, a reactor, or other alpha or helium source, or even commercially available helium gas, or other sources of order-carrying matter. The source is likely to be chosen for reasons of cost. Typically one would want the highest flux of order-charged matter through the system for the least cost. If a radioactive alpha source is used, then one is likely to have to have a foil to slow the alphas down, or to turn the source at an angle so that the alphas are degraded in the material of the source. Or one could thermalize the alphas, but then they would have to be re-ionized by a suitable plasma or other ion source. Alphas from a heavy-ion source, from a reactor or from another source or helium gas source would have to be first ionized by a suitable plasma or other ion source. Other states of matter from a heavy-ion source would require to be ionized if previously they had been thermalized.

It is straightforward to connect a plasma ion source and feed helium gas into the system. Other sources of order-charged matter such as heavy ion sources, nuclear fragments, or other source of order-charged matter or radiation of any kind could be used. If the system is to be used with several input sources, then it would be convenient to have a switch-yard to facilitate change from one source to another.

These slowed-down ionized alphas or other states of matter would then be focused and accelerated into the Smith-type spectrometer using suitable combinations of acceleration technology (high voltages) slits and focusing devices. All would have to be in a vacuum because alphas or other states of matter have such a short range. Once a beam of order-carrying states had been formed, it would be guided into the Smith spectrometer, where the mass separation processes could be adjusted to separate out order-charged mass states, as already explained, so that they could be guided to a suitable deceleration and/or collection system, or alternatively used as a source of order-charged matter which could be applied to materials within the vacuum system, and/or turned into a beam of order-charged matter, and/or passed into further stages of acceleration, and/or passed through a thin window so as to form an external source and/or beam, and or used in a treatment plant and/or directly as a source of order charge.

We refer to these examples (I to IV), which separate order-charge from order-neutral states, (but without further separation of the order-charge states, eg because they do not deploy order-charge in the active separator) as "type-0 spectrometers" or "type-0 separators".

A Smith-type spectrometer or another other type of spectrometer or separator used in order-charge separators, are normally designed to achieve a given mass resolution. When one is used as of an order-charge separation system, then the purity of the separated sample, and the flux through the system are more important considerations, although they may depend upon the mass resolution, possibly in conflicting ways. One solution to this would be to design the system with variable resolution and/or other variable parameters, so that it can be run in different modes, for example to maximise purity or to maximize the yield, or some combination of these and/or other factors. One way to do this would be with variable slits. If the various slits and/or apertures in the system are driven by electric motors or other means, then they could be adjusted to provide the performance or mode required.

V. Once order charge has been separated, it becomes possible to build an order-charge spectrometer which uses previously-separated order charge, or an order field, to separate order-charge from other matter, and further separate order-charge types. Figure 5 shows a schematic of an order-charge spectrometer, or secondary spectrometer, as we call it. (Different forms of this are referred to below

as "type-1 spectrometers", "type-2/3 spectrometers", and "pure type-n spectrometers" where  $n = 1, 2,$  or  $3.$ ) In this order-charge spectrometer, a suitably-shaped amount of order charge is used to deflect order-charged states, from order neutral states. Order-neutral states do not sense the field, unless it is via short-range order van der Waals forces, and so passes (almost) straight through the apparatus. On the other hand, order-charged states sense the field of the order charge and are deflected. These deflected states can then be separated from the order-neutral states by systems of slits and/or barriers, or other separators, and then collected, stored, or otherwise used in subsequent stages and/or elsewhere. Note that the range of the order force is only known to extend to microns, at present. If the range of this force is found to be long-range, ie extending to infinity, then one could design a large scale separating device. However, if the range is limited in some way, then some small-scale precision engineering would be required.

There are two types of deflection in the order-charge field: like charges are repulsed, and different charges are attracted. There are three different types of order charge, which we can call type-1, type-2 and type-3 for convenience. (Red, green and blue are alternative names for these three charges.) If one type is repulsed, then the other two types will be attracted, and so the repulsed charges will always be purer than the attracted charges. This then provides a mechanism for separating order-charge states into their subsequent three charge states.

Firstly one has to separate some order charge with a primary spectrometer. One can then use this separated charge to construct a secondary spectrometer. The distribution of charge types (type-1, -2 or -3; red, green or blue) of the three charge states, will probably be random, and will therefore be roughly equal amounts of each different charge-type. However, it is unlikely that there will be exactly equal amounts of charge, and there will always tend to be one charge-type which predominates. This is especially true for small order-charge samples. Thus, one can separate the same charge state by using the repulsed order-charge, and one can concentrate it with a cascade of order-charge spectrometers. Alternatively, it can be concentrated by collecting the repulsed state, and then using that to make the next order-charge pole, which can then be put back into the original order-charge spectrometer, or used as the pole of the second order-charge spectrometer. Alternatively, one can repeatedly pass it through one spectrometer, taking the

repelled fraction each time, to purify it. Charge that is progressively repelled by a chain of such spectrometers, or by repeated separation, will become progressively purer in that one charge state.

Likewise, the attracted states will become repeatedly pure in the other two charges. One can then make a tertiary spectrometer using these other two charges as the spectrometer pole, and then repeatedly passing the two charge states (ie attracted from the secondary spectrometers) through and collecting the repelled state. Repeatedly doing this, either through the same spectrometer, or through a cascade of spectrometers, or by using the output to create the pole of the next spectrometer, and so on (eg in a similar way used to separate type-1 charge), will further enhance the separation of the remaining two charges.

VI. Once these three charge states have been separated, then it would start to become possible to set up a complete system to separate the three charge states. That is to say, there is a sequence of step which has to be followed: firstly, one separates and concentrates order-charge states from order-neutral states. Then one uses the separated charges, especially fluctuations in the same, to separate the individual charge states. Once pure samples of the individual charges states have been separated, then it would be possible to set up a production system to separate each of the three charge states.

Figure 6 shows an example of a complete order-charge separation system right down to the individual charges. (The same comments about the dimensions of figure 5 apply here.) It requires the pre-existent separation of two order charges (say type 1 and type 2) and their fabrication into the active elements of two pure-order-charge spectrometers in tandem (in the figure these are pure type-1 and pure type-2 spectrometers, although any permutation of the charge types is possible). Then the first spectrometer (type 1) will repulse type 1 charge and separate it, whilst order-neutral states will pass right through. Subsequently, the second spectrometer (type 2) repulses type-2 charges and separates them from type-3. A subsequent (third) type-3 separator can be used to effectuate further purification of the type-3 charge. If the three final charge states are not pure enough, then a cascade of such devices will produce purer charge, or it can be recycled for further purification.

VII. What one sees is that as the technology is worked with and as order charge is separated in ever purer samples, it becomes possible to design more

precise and effective separation systems. The first level of this invention involves the separation of raw order charge (or mixed charge-types); the second in splitting this charge into ever purer samples of the three charge types; at which point it becomes much easier to separate order-charge and non-order-charge states and to split the three order-charge types directly.

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1. An order charge separation apparatus comprising a source of order charge, an order charge selector/separator, order charge output system(s) and/or order charge collector(s), and the same being arranged in series, and/or cascades so as to purify the order charge and/or effectuate order-charge type separation.
  2. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, wherein the active element of the order charge selector/separator acts in other ways other than by the ordering force/charge, such as a high resolution mass spectrometer in which the active element is electromagnetic which acts upon the matter carrying the order charge rather than on the order charge itself, and in which the order charge is fed into the apparatus in such a way that the order-charged states can be separated from order neutral states, and in which there is/are output system(s) and/or order charge collectors, so that the order charge can be used directly and/or collected for subsequent use.
  3. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, where the active element of the order charge selector/separator is based upon the ordering force and/or order charge, for example previously separated order charge so as to create an order charge spectrometer, and into which order charge is fed, either from previous separation in a device such as that in claim 2 and/or some other source, and the said order charge is acted upon directly by the ordering force in the active element to initiate the separation of order charge types, for example into like and unlike types, and sequences of such stages, as in claims 1, 2 and 3 here, and/or repeated processing so as to purify the order charge types and/or eventually separate and/or purify all the order charge types.
  4. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2 and/or 3, wherein there is/are or is/are not suitable input interface(s), with or without ionization equipment, with or without suitable output interface(s), together with suitable vacuum systems, optics, and/or slits and/or baffles, and/or supporting equipment, and the system(s) is/are tuned and operated so as to separate order charged matter from order-neutral matter and/or to separate and/or to purify one order-charge type from another until one, two or all order charge types have been separated from each other and/or purified.
  5. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3 and/or 4, or combination thereof, wherein the source is a source of ionizing radiation, such as an alpha emitter, which carries the order charge on at least some of the particles of radiation.
  6. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3 and/or 4, or combination thereof, wherein the source is some form of matter, some or all of which carries the order charge such as helium from a reactor, and/or order-charged states which have previously been through some stage or stages of separation, and/or purification, and/or concentration, which may or may not be ionized electrically.
  7. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3 and/or 4, or combination thereof, wherein the source is some kind of radiation device, such as a nuclear reactor

or accelerator, in which the device produces order-charged matter either continuously or in bursts, or some combination, either partially or totally ionized or non-ionized, which then may or may not have to be separated or concentrated, or otherwise processed either continuously or in batches, so as to produce a supply of order-charged matter which can then be fed to or supplied to the source of the order-charge separation apparatus as its source of order-charged matter.

8. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1. 2. 3 and/or 4, or combination thereof, wherein the source is some kind of radioactive halo and/or rock and/or crystal and/or material there from, and/or other material substance which contains order charge, which may/or may not have to be first processed to carry out some kind of preliminary order-charge concentration either on the basis of the region of origin of the matter, and/or the particular properties of the matter which is known to carry the order charge, and/or on some other basis.
9. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1. 2. 3 and/or 4, or combination thereof, wherein the source is some kind of particle accelerator, nuclear or heavy ion accelerator and/or storage ring and/or colliding beam machine, which by processes of suitable interactions (which may be brought about by a beam of nuclei being made to collide with target nuclei [heavier nuclei may produce more order-charged fragments, but any nuclei which produce some order-charged fragments will do], or by a beam or source of elementary particles or other matter or radiation being made to collide with target nuclei or vice versa, so that some order-charged fragments or radiation are produced), causes nuclei to fragment into fragments, some or all of which are order-charged.
10. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1. 2. 3. 4 and 9, or combination thereof, wherein there may be include further apparatus, for example, the fragments produced may or may not be mass and/or momentum and/or direction selected, and /or cooled, and/or decelerated, and/or accelerated, and/or focused into a beam of fragments, and/or ionized.
11. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3 and/or 4, or combination thereof, wherein the source of order charge consists of free order charge which has subsequently been attached to matter (for example, matter which has been exposed to sunlight, even if it was originally order-neutral, can become filled with orderons [which are order-charged or at least order-antiorder charged], and so become permeated with some form of order charge, which said order charge may not be actually directly attached to the nuclei, although these charges could be attached indirectly, for example by order van der Waals forces), so that the said matter which has free order charge attached to it (for example by being exposed to orderons), which may or may not be processed to put it in a state suitable for separation and/or collection, is used as a source of order charge.
12. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1. 2. 3. 4 and 5, or combination thereof, wherein the radiation is passed through an input interface if necessary, and then separated, collected and/or concentrated in someway to concentrate or enhance the flux, and/or wherein the radiation has been ionized, and/or turned into a beam, and/or focused, and/or concentrated, and/or deflected, and/or decelerated or

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degraded, and/or accelerated, and/or some combination of these.

13. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, or combination thereof, wherein the order-charged matter is passed through an input interface if necessary, and suitably ionized, and/or turned into a beam, and/or focused, and/or concentrated, and/or deflected, and/or decelerated, and/or accelerated, and/or some combination of these.
14. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, or combination thereof, wherein the order-charged matter is passed through an input interface if necessary, and suitably ionized, and/or turned into a beam, and/or focused, and/or concentrated, and/or deflected, and/or decelerated, and/or accelerated, and/or some combination of these.
15. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, or combination thereof, wherein the order-charged matter is passed through an input interface if necessary, and suitably ionized, and/or turned into a beam, and/or focused, and/or concentrated, and/or deflected, and/or decelerated, and/or accelerated, and/or some combination of these.
16. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and/or 10, or combination thereof, wherein the fragments are passed through an input interface if necessary, and suitably ionized, and/or turned into a beam, and/or focused, and/or concentrated, and/or deflected, and/or decelerated, and/or accelerated, and/or some combination of these.
17. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and/or 16, or combination thereof, wherein there is one or more sources of order charge which may be used in various ways including one at a time, sequentially, alternatively, and/or simultaneously.
18. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and/or 17, or combination thereof, wherein there is switch-yard to facilitate switching from one source to another, if required.
19. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and/or 18, or combination thereof, wherein the partially or completely order-charged matter is suitably prepared for separation and/or collection.
20. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and/or 19, or combination thereof, wherein the partially or completely order-charged matter is introduced into the separator, and/or collector.
21. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and/or 20, or combination thereof, wherein the partially or completely order-charged matter is passed through a separator so as to separate, partially or completely, order-charge from order-neutral states; and/or otherwise concentrate order-charge and/or order-charged states.

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22. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and/or 21, or combination thereof, wherein the separator is a mass spectrometer or mass-spectrometer type of apparatus, and/or accelerator-type of mass-spectrometer, and/or accelerator, and/or cyclotron or similar device, and/or storage ring, and/or Penning trap and/or Smith-type spectrometer, or some combination of same, in which combinations of electric and/or magnetic fields and/or time-of-flight, and/or slits, and/or other methods, separate different mass states corresponding to different order-charge states.
  23. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and/or 21, or combination thereof, wherein the separator is based upon range, so that a precisely determined amount of matter is used to separate and/or concentrate order-charge and/or order-charged states at the expense of order-neutral states.
  24. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and/or 23, or combination thereof, wherein the separator is a combination of range and a mass spectrometer (eg as specified in 20 and 19 respectively), so that partial separation is brought about by range, and then further separation is brought about by using a mass spectrometer, or vice versa.
  25. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and/or 24, or combination thereof, wherein range attenuation is used as part of the input interface to reduce the energy of the input particles either to those that match the mass spectrometer, or to even lower energies, so as to cool and/or thermalize them, as part of an input interface which subsequently accelerates and/or focuses the order-charged states so as to match their input energy and phase space of the mass spectrometer and maximize the flux through it if so desired.
  26. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and/or 21, or combination thereof, wherein the separator is some other type of spectrometer with an electric and/or magnetic field together with some kind of velocity detector/selector and/or time-of-flight device and/or energy loss device, which can separate different mass states.
  27. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and/or 21, or combination thereof, wherein the separator is based on one or more other types of process which may be mass-sensitive, or may be sensitive to nuclear magnetic moments, or may otherwise be sensitive to order charge directly or indirectly, such as various types of spectrometer, diffraction, resonance processes, kinematic processes, range, diffusion, and even certain chemical reactions, which can be used to separate order-charged matter from order-neutral matter.
  28. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and/or 21, or combination thereof, wherein the separator is an order-charge separator where the active element is order-charge itself, either previously separated or otherwise obtained, and/or an order-charge field, so

that order-charge states passing through this order-charge spectrometer (which may be referred to as a secondary separator, although once built it may be used as a primary separator) tend to be deflected by the order-charge and/or order field (some order-charge [like charge] will be repulsed by the separator, other charge [different charges] will be attracted by it, and when there are more than two charge states, the former will tend to be purer than the latter because the former will tend to be a single charge state, depending on how pure the separator charge and/or field is, and the latter will include all the different charges which are deflected towards the active element), whilst order-neutral states are not so deflected and so continue in their normal trajectory.

29. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and/or 28, or combination thereof, wherein some kind of restriction(s), limitation(s), cut(s), slit(s) and/or aperture(s), and/or optics, or other type of separation(s), either physically, logically, and/or both, or some combinations of these, is/are introduced to separate and/or concentrate order-charge states from order-neutral states, which could be made at one or more or various places in the system as required.
30. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in i, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and/or 29, or combination thereof, wherein some kind of fixed, and/or moveable, and/or variable slit(s) and/or aperture(s) and/or barrier(s) is/are used to separate order-charged states from order-neutral states.
31. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and/or 30, or combination thereof, wherein some kind of fixed, and/or moveable, and/or variable slit(s) and/or aperture(s) and/or barrier(s) is/are used with a mass spectrometer, order-charge and/or other type of spectrometer, which may or may not be equipped with some kind of entrance aperture, and which may or may not be equipped with some kind of exit aperture and/or other apertures, and which said exit slit(s) or aperture(s) may or may not be positioned at the exit focus and may or may not be an image of the entrance slit(s) or aperture(s), to separate order-charged states from order-neutral states, for example by positioning them in a suitable way to achieve this.
32. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and/or 31, or combination thereof, wherein the slit(s), and/or aperture(s), and/or barrier(s), and/or frequency(ies), and/or magnetic field, and/or optics, and/or timing, and/or kinematic limits, and/or any other parameters, qualities, aspects cuts, and/or conditions of the system, is/are adjusted in such a way so that the system may or may not be optimized for maximum resolution, and it may or may not be optimized for maximum flux or yield through the apparatus, and/or it may or may not be optimized in some other way, or some combination of these.
33. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and/or 25, or combination thereof, wherein the thickness of material traversed is sufficient to partially and/or completely separate order-charge from order-neutral states.

34. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and/or 33, or combination thereof, wherein range separation is supplemented by some other method of order-charge separation, in particular range separation is used as part of the input interface to the subsequent method of order-charge separation.
35. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and/or 34, or combination thereof, wherein some kind of active and/or triggered device, which might be a mobile shutter, or a pulsed field, electric or magnetic and/or both, or a kicker magnet, or some other mechanical and/or electronic and/or order-charged device, and/or time-of-flight system, and/or pulse height technique, and/or energy loss system, is engaged to separate one or a small group of order-charged particles and/or states from order-neutral states.
36. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and/or 35, or combination thereof, wherein order charge is concentrated by selecting upon those states which carry the order charge.
37. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and/or 36, or combination thereof, wherein order-charged matter, which has different energy and/or directional properties (from those of order neutral matter) at the source, is selected upon (by selecting the said different energy and/or directional properties) to enhance the concentration of order-charged matter.
38. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and/or 37, or combination thereof, wherein order-charged fragments from a radioactive source or produced in nuclear collisions which have some kind of direction and/or velocity, and/or momentum, and/or particle-type differences, are selected upon to enhance the order charge flux and/or composition, and/or purity.
39. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and/or 38, or combination thereof, wherein selection at source achieves sufficient purity that it is not necessary to combine it with a suitable order-charge separator.
40. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and/or 39, or combination thereof, wherein there is some kind of output interface if necessary, and/or output system (eg to act as a source), and/or some kind of collector to collect the order charge.
41. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and/or 40, or combination thereof, wherein the output interface, if necessary, and/or output system, and/or the collector is/are some kind of stopping device and/or container, suitably shaped, if necessary, to collect the order charge and/or if necessary minimize the discharge of order charge.

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42. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and/or 41, or combination thereof, wherein the collector, which can be a container, suitably shaped if necessary, or hopper, attached to the source and/or separator, or separate from it if necessary, depending upon the type of material to be collected, is designed to trap and if necessary stop the order-charged matter, and/or order charge, and/or other matter, as it leaves the source and/or separator.
43. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and/or 42, or combination thereof, wherein the output of the source and/or separator is in a vacuum or semi-vacuum and is moving, and this output passes through any valves and/or diaphragms and/or apertures as necessary, into the stopper and/or collector, so that the output is slowed and/or stopped, and then either contained, and/or extracted from the vacuum.
44. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and/or 43, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper is a Faraday cup, and/or metal plate, and/or other material, solid, liquid or gaseous (provided that it does not spoil the vacuum too much, for example it might be in a containing material or materials), which stops and may or may not absorb the order-charged materials.
45. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and/or 44, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper absorbs the order-charged materials, and there is a way or ways of extracting the order-charged materials and/or order charge either on-line or off-line, either continuously or in steps.
46. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and/or 45, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper is a metal plate or other material which is removed after absorbing the order-charged material for a certain time, and either the order charge is used and/or extracted off-line, or this is a stage in the manufacture of the stopping material (eg as a component for another machine or even another machine which requires order charge).
47. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and/or 46, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper consists of or contains fluid in the stopper, and this fluid is extracted and/or circulated either continuously or after a certain amount of time, taking most of the order charge with it for subsequent separation.
48. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and/or 47, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper is made to re-emit the order charged matter, either continuously or in stages, for example by heating, so that it can then be collected in

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- a surrounding container, and/or extracted from the vacuum by a pump, for example a high velocity of rotation rotary vacuum pump, and then pumped into a suitable container to minimize loss and/or leakage of order charge
49. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and/or 48, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper is moveable, either discretely and/or as a continuous strip, and it is first moved to a separate area in the vacuum chamber which could be partially or even completely protected from the rest of the vacuum system, where the stopper or a portion of the stopper is made to re-emit the order charged matter, either continuously or in stages, for example by heating, so that it is collected in a surrounding container, and/or extracted from the vacuum by a pump, for example a high velocity of rotation rotary vacuum pump, and then pumped into a suitable container to minimize loss and/or leakage of order charge.
50. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and/or 49, or combination thereof, wherein the stopper is a decelerating device, which may or may not be suitably shaped electric and/or electromagnetic fields, which slows or otherwise stops the output from the separator, so that it could then be collected in a surrounding container, and/or extracted from the vacuum by a pump, for example a high velocity of rotation rotary vacuum pump, and then pumped into a suitable container to minimize loss and/or leakage of order charge.
51. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and/or 50, or combination thereof, wherein the container with the separated and/or purified order charge is separated (which may be done in such away that the source and/or separator can be operated continuously or in a batch mode) from the rest of the apparatus and is then taken away for use elsewhere.
52. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and/or 51, or combination thereof, wherein the order charge is deposited, stopped in, or otherwise applied to materials, components, and/or devices, which are subsequently going to be used in that or some other order-charged state, either to the whole of the item, or to one region, or it is applied over an extended region or several regions and/or spots, either by moving the beam of order-charged and/or by moving the material, component, and/or device, for example as part of their manufacturing process.
53. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and/or 52, or combination thereof, wherein the order charge is deposited, stopped in, or otherwise applied to materials, components, and/or devices, either in batch mode, or a few at a time, or partially or completely continuously, with the materials, components, and/or devices being introduced into the order beam either singly or in

groups, either a few at a time or as part of an assembly-line system with more continuous flow, for example with suitable materials handling devices.

54. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and/or 53, or combination thereof, wherein alternatively to, or in addition to the collector system, there is an output system, for example which provides an order-charge source, and/or order-charge beam, which is either internal or external or both, and which can be used either as a beam of order charge and/or to supply order-charge directly to where it is needed or to be used, and/or the said output system is part of an order-charge treatment plant.

55. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and/or 54, or combination thereof, wherein there is an output system in the form of an external beam, and there is a thin window to allow the order-charged matter to exit the system as a beam.

56. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and/or 55, or combination thereof, wherein there is an output system and/or collector, with optics and/or acceleration and/or deceleration as necessary to place the order charge where it is required.

57. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and/or 56, or combination thereof, wherein there is a detector(s), or detector system, which is/are in or can be placed or inserted in the output (separated) beam, and/or to which that beam can be directed, and/or by some other mechanism, so that matter passing through the system impinges upon the detector/detector system in order to facilitate and make possible the following operations and modes of operation, for example, so that the mass spectrum of this matter can be measured with sufficient resolution (eg to distinguish order-charged from order-neutral states), and/or so that the region(s) where the ordered-charged states occur can be determined, and/or so that the system can be adjusted/tuned, and/or so that the system can be operated to select that particular state that carries the required order charge, and/or so that the system can be run to separate order-charge states from order-neutral states (such separation systems and sequences of such systems, are referred to as "type-0 spectrometers" for convenience), and/or so that the apparatus can be arranged and/or adjusted so as to select the required order-charge state as cleanly as possible and/or to maximise the through-put and hence the efficiency, and/or so that the detector/detector system can be used to monitor performance, for example by switching it in and out of the beam as required.

58. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,

54, 55, 56 and/or 57, or combination thereof, wherein one or more of these processes can be applied sequentially and/or in combinations.

59. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and/or 58, or combination thereof, wherein order charge, having been separated, it is subsequently used to generate suitable order fields which then subsequently separate further the order-charged states from the order-neutral states, and/or from each other (ie to separate the N order charges, where N apparently equals three).
60. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and/or 59, or combination thereof, wherein order charge and/or order fields is/are the active element(s) in a new type of spectrometer, an "order charge spectrometer" or simply "an order spectrometer", which acts directly upon the order charge itself.
61. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and/or 60, or combination thereof, wherein previously separated order charge is suitably shaped and used either as the deflecting mechanism in an order charge spectrometer, or it is combined with suitably shaped electric and magnetic fields to improve the optics and/or separating efficiency and/or flux and/or yields.
62. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and/or 61, or combination thereof, wherein an order spectrometer has suitable source(s), suitable input interface(s) if required, suitable output interface(s) if required, suitable output system(s) and/or suitable collector(s), and/or suitable optics, slits baffles, selecting systems, vacua and supporting equipment.
63. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and/or 62, or combination thereof, wherein the separation process is brought about by previously separated order charge, or by an order field, which is then used to separate order-charge from order-neutral states, and/or to further separate and/or purify order charge, for example by repeated passes, and/or repeatedly upgrading the deflecting order charge in the spectrometer, and/or by means of a series of spectrometers and/or devices.
64. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and/or 63, or combination thereof, wherein order charge passes by previously separated and/or purified order charged, which may or

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may not be suitably shaped, and/or by an order field, and the repelled or repulsed fraction (ie the fraction which is deflected away from the active element) is collected.

65. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and/or 64, or combination thereof, wherein the size or quantity of the previously separated order charge in the active element, is chosen so as to arrive at a suitable compromise between the two situations, the first of which is where the quantity of order charge in the active element is small so that statistical fluctuations in the small sample are large, and there is a tendency for one of the (three) types of order charge to predominate, but the actual deflecting force exerted by that dominant charge-type is too small because the overall sample size is too small, and the second situation where the quantity of order charge in the active element is large so that the amounts of the different types of order charge are (statistically) very similar so that there is not really a dominant order-charge type and so there is little or no net order force exerted on the order charge to be separated because the active element is too close to being order neutral, rather the quantity of order-charge in the active element is chosen so as to separate, even if only statistically, on a particular order-charge type, and/or achieve a non-zero, even maximal, separation efficiency for one of the order-charge types in the repelled fraction, and the repelled fraction, especially the more strongly repelled charge, is separated and collected.

66. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and/or 65, or combination thereof, wherein the repulsed order charge is used to effect further separation, either by being collected and formed into a pole for the primary order-charge spectrometer that has just selected it (as in 41) and then used to replace that pole (and so form its active element), and/or is used to form the active element(s) of another and/or separate order-charge spectrometer(s), or in some other way.

67. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and/or 66, or combination thereof, wherein the repulsed order charge is used repeatedly to form a new pole (ie active element) of a primary order-charge separator, and/or used to form poles of secondary, tertiary and/or cascades of subsequent order-charge separators (we refer to such separation systems, and sequences of such systems, as "type-1 spectrometers" for convenience), so that the repulsed order charge is passed through the system, and the repulsed order charge is selected at each stage, and then either used to form the active element of the next (and/or repeated) stage and/or then passed through that subsequent stage and the repulsed order-charge again selected, so that ultimately a purer sample of a particular type (say type-1) of order charge is obtained.

68. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,

- 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and/or 67, or combination thereof,  
 wherein the purified order charge (say type 1) is used to form the active element of  
 an order-charge spectrometer, which for convenience we refer to as a "pure type-1  
 spectrometer", and of the order-charge types passed through the system, the type 1  
 charge is repulsed, and the types 2 and 3 are attracted and collected.
69. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,  
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and/or 68, or combination  
 thereof, wherein the system is an order charge spectrometer as in claims 60, and/or  
 61 and/or 62, except that the previously separated order charge in these claims is here  
 the type 2 and 3 order charge collected in a pure type-1 spectrometer, as in claim 65,  
 so that type two or three order can start to be separated by a process of amplifying  
 a statistical fluctuation as the type-1 charge was separated (as in claims 60 to 64, but  
 using an active element containing type 2 and/or type 3 order charge(s)), and the  
 repulsed and/or attracted charges is/are selected and collected, so that further  
 separation of type 2 charge from type 3 can be effected.
70. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,  
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and/or 69, or combination  
 thereof, wherein the separated charge and/or charges is/are used as the active  
 elements of order charge spectrometers, which are arranged in repeated sequences,  
 or series or cascades of such order charge spectrometers, similar to the way type 1  
 charge was separated (we refer to such separation systems, and sequences of such  
 systems, as "type-2/3 spectrometers" for convenience), so that purer type-2 and/or  
 type-3 order charge(s) can be separated, and one or both of these is/are selected  
 and/or collected separately, and/or used as an output beam.
71. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,  
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and/or 70, or  
 combination thereof, wherein the purified order charge, for example the collected  
 charge from the system in claims 65 and/or 66 (say type 2), is used to form the active  
 element of an order-charge spectrometer, which we refer to as a "pure type-2  
 spectrometer" (if type 2 charge is used), and which acts upon type 2 and type 3 order  
 charges, so as to separate type-2 charge (the repelled fraction) from type-3 charge  
 (the attracted fraction), and one or both of these are selected and collected separately.
72. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,  
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and/or 71, or  
 combination thereof, wherein the purified order charge (type 3) is used to form the  
 active element of an order-charge spectrometer, which we refer to as a "type-3  
 spectrometer", and which is then used to separate type-3 charge (the repelled fraction)  
 from any other backgrounds, if it is found that the type-3 charge from the pure type-2

spectrometer is not pure enough, and once a pure enough sample of type-3 charge has been produced, it is then used in the device in this claim or in a separate but similar device as the active element to construct a "pure type-3 spectrometer".

73. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and/or 72, or combination thereof, wherein the various different types of spectrometer are combined together to separate the (three) order-charge types, for example the simplest arrangement of these (for three charge types) is two pure spectrometers for two different charge types (eg type-1 and type-2, or type-1 and type-3, or type-2 and type-3) in either order, which are arranged to separate order-charge from order-neutral matter, and to separate the order charge into each of its charge types, for example, a pure type-1 spectrometer will repulse order-charge of type-1, allow order-neutral states to pass straight through, and attract order charges of types -2 and -3 into the second spectrometer, which if it is of the type-2 will repulse type-2 order charge and attract type-3 order charge (a spectrometer of the third type could be added if further separation of the latter attracted fraction is required), and the various order-charge types are then selected upon and collected as required.
74. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and/or 73, or combination thereof, wherein the various different types of spectrometer are combined and/or cascaded, and they are fitted with suitable source(s), vacua, interfaces if required, and/or output systems if required, and/or collectors if required, and/or some combination thereof as required, and a suitable system of optics, and/or slits, and/or baffles, and/or barriers, is/are used in combination or separately to effect the various separations, and the different charges are collected as required.
75. An order charge separation apparatus as claimed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and/or 74, or combination thereof, wherein the various sources, devices, components, systems, spectrometers, collectors and/or outputs are combined together in such ways as produce the order charge states, whether combined or separate, with the purities and/or in the quantities required.

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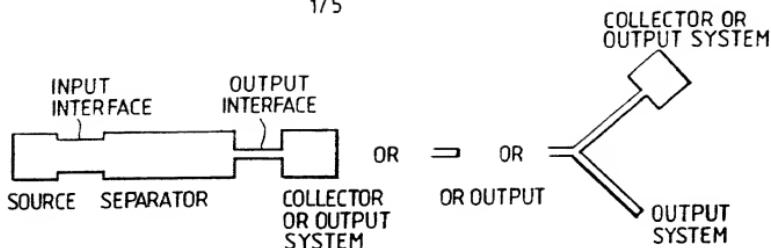


Fig.1.

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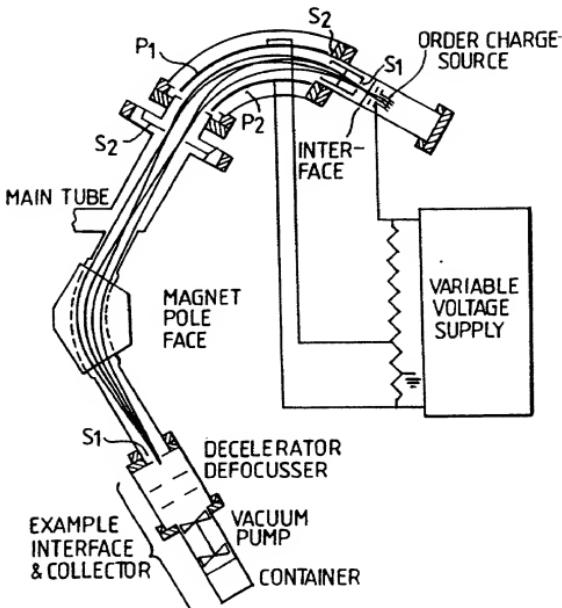


Fig.2.

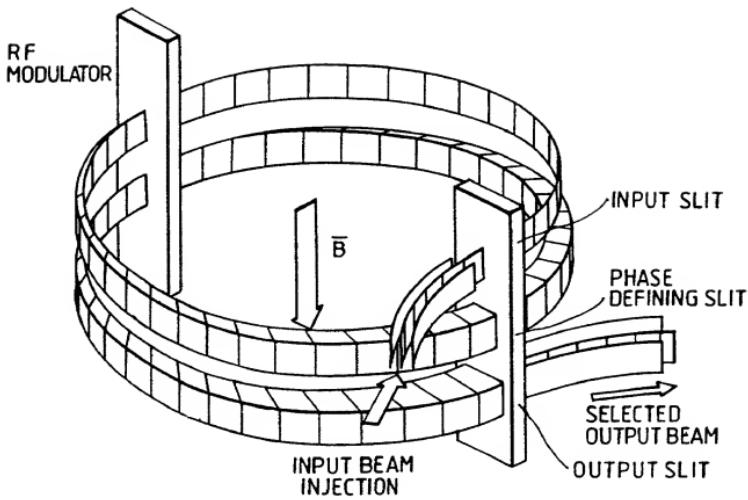


Fig.3.

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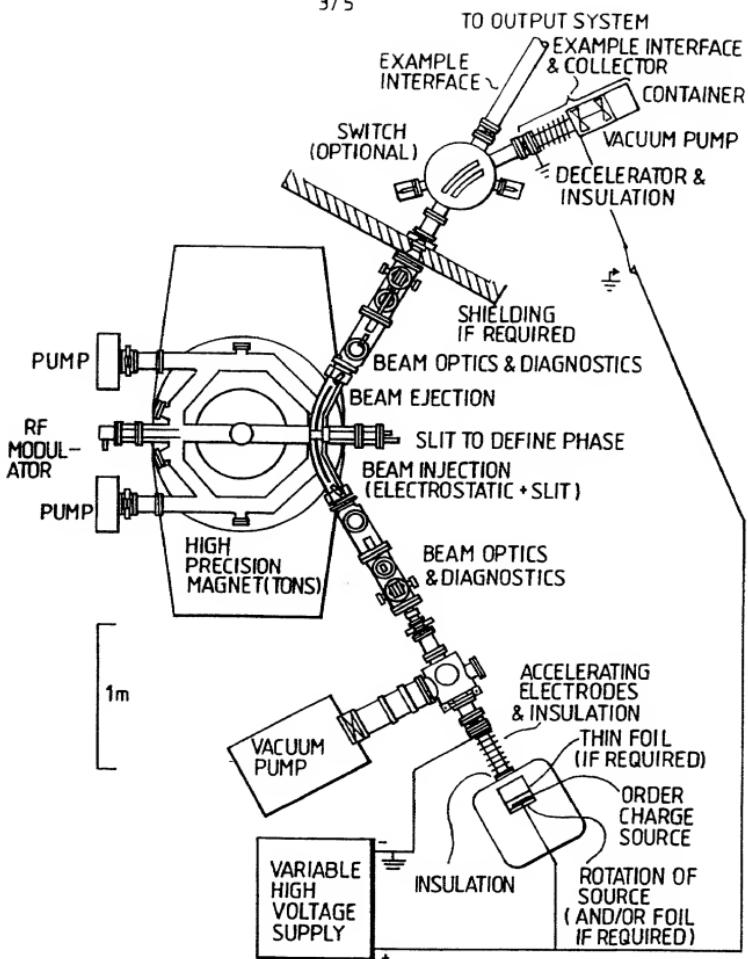


Fig.4.

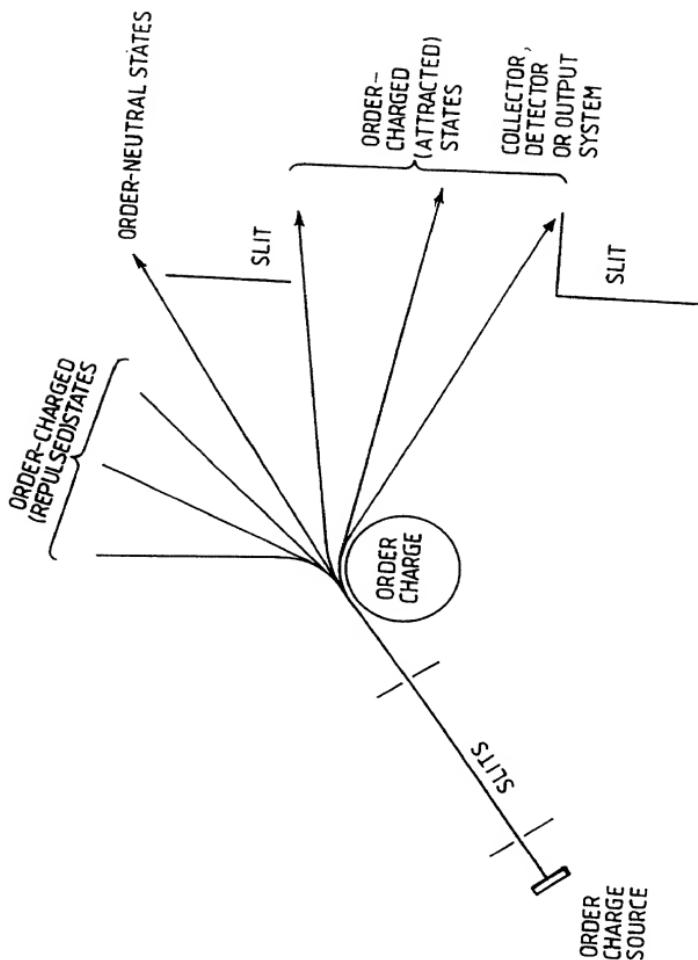


Fig. 5.

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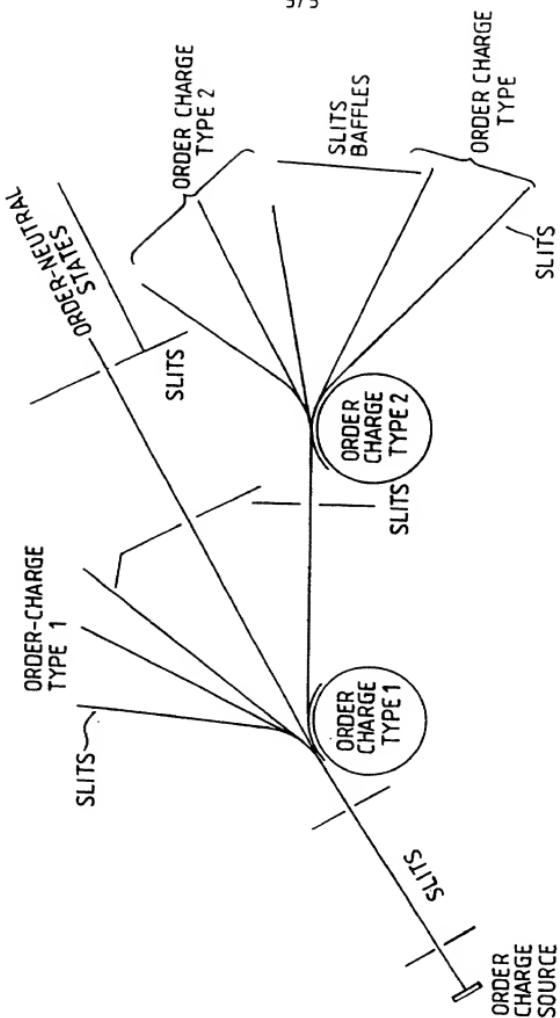


Fig.6.

**DECLARATION, PETITION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

(Check one):

- Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing
- Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**ORDER CHARGE SEPARATION AND ORDER-CHARGE TYPE SEPARATION**

the specification of which (check one):

- is attached hereto.  
OR
- was filed on 26 August 1998 as PCT International Application Number  
PCT/GB98/02562
- and was amended by PCT Article 19 Amendment on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable),
- and was amended by PCT Article 34 Amendment on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable).

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understood the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

PRIORITY CLAIM

(Check one):

- no such applications have been filed.  
 such applications have been filed as follows

**1) FOREIGN PRIORITY CLAIM:** I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached Yes      No
9717877.6	GB	26 August 1997 (26.08.97)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

**2) PROVISIONAL PRIORITY CLAIM:** I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Provisional Application Number(s)	Filing Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

**3) U.S./PCT PRIORITY CLAIM:** I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
	PCT/GB98/02562	26 August 1998 (26.08.98)	

Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:**

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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Wherefore I petition that letters patent be granted to me for the invention or discovery described and claimed in the attached specification and claims, and hereby subscribe my name to said specification and claims and to the foregoing declaration, power of attorney, and this petition.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor <b>Richard John ELLIS</b>	Date 19.9.00
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